

# Monday Moments in US History

Entrance task: Pick up a homework & classwork packet

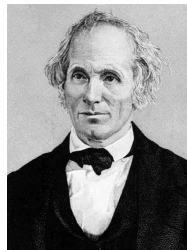
Today: Enlightenment influences on the American Revolution

Homework: Textbook Ch. 3-4

Questions on p. 2 in homework packet

Sep 21-12:07 PM

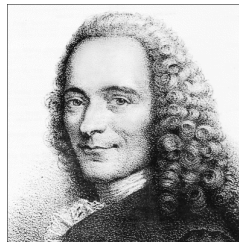
John Locke



Montesquieu

Rousseau

Voltaire



Sep 19-8:10 PM

## Enlightenment Influences in the Declaration of Independence, Preamble, and Bill of Rights

Read through the documents in the reading packet (p. 2-6) and complete the chart on Enlightenment thinkers Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau on p. 7 in your packet

Sep 21-12:07 PM


Thinker	Ideas About Government	Documents he Influenced	Quote of the Best Example
John Locke	<i>Believed that government should be formed only with the approval of the people and that government had a responsibility to protect life, liberty and property of the people. If the government did not uphold these responsibilities, then the people had the right to replace the government. This idea was referred to as the Social Contract.</i>	<b>Packet p. 7</b>	
Baron de Montesquieu	<i>Believed that a government should be separated into three branches to prevent one individual or group from gaining too much power; "Separation of Powers"</i>		
Voltaire	<i>Believed that all people should be given freedom of religion and speech.</i>		
Jean Jacques Rousseau	<i>Believed in a direct democracy where people would choose their leaders. He also believed that sometimes people had to give up some of their freedom in favor of the common good.</i>		

Sep 21-2:13 PM

Thinker	Ideas About Government	Documents he Influenced	Quote of the Best Example
John Locke	<i>Believed that government should be formed only with the approval of the people and that government had a responsibility to protect life, liberty and property of the people. If the government did not uphold these responsibilities, then the people had the right to replace the government. This idea was referred to as the Social Contract.</i>	Declaration of Independence Preamble to the Constitution Bill of Rights	"unalienable rights . . . life, liberty "Governments derive their power from the consent of the governed." Natural rights- life, liberty 4th - property, 5th - life, liberty
Baron de Montesquieu	<i>Believed that a government should be separated into three branches to prevent one individual or group from gaining too much power; "Separation of Powers"</i>	Declaration of Independence US Constitution Bill of Rights	criticism of England 3 branches #10 - State powers
Voltaire	<i>Believed that all people should be given freedom of religion and speech.</i>	Bill of Rights	#1 - speech, press, religion #2 - bear arms
Jean Jacques Rousseau	<i>Believed in a direct democracy where people would choose their leaders. He also believed that sometimes people had to give up some of their freedom in favor of the common good.</i>	Declaration of Independence Preamble	"all men are created equal" "in order to form a more perfect union"

Sep 15-8:23 PM

Locke	<b>Government for people – Am. Revolution</b> <b>Natural rights- life, liberty, property —</b> <b>Declaration of Independence</b>
Voltaire	<b>Tolerance, reason, freedom of religion and speech</b> <b>– Bill of Rights</b>
Montesquieu	<b>Separation of Powers --Constitution</b>
Rousseau	<b>Religious Freedom -- Bill of Rights</b>



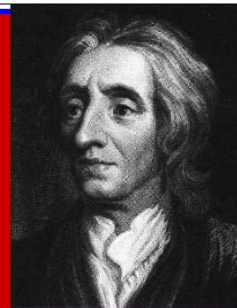
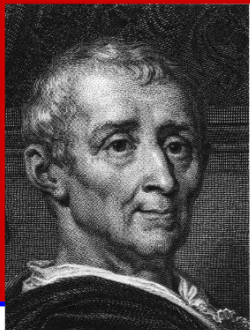
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- English philosopher
- New ideas about rights of people and their relationship to ruler
- Wrote that government was created for the people
- If rules did not protect the rights, then people had right to get new government
- American Revolution resulted from this idea

John Locke



Sep 21-12:50 PM

Separation  
Of  
PowerChecks  
And  
Balances

Montesquieu, in his 1748 *Spirit of the Laws*, expanded on Locke adding a judiciary

Sep 21-12:51 PM



*"I may disagree with what you say, but I will defend till death your right to say it."* Voltaire



## Bill of Rights

Freedom of Religion

Civil Rights

Freedom of Speech



Sep 21-12:51 PM

## Rousseau

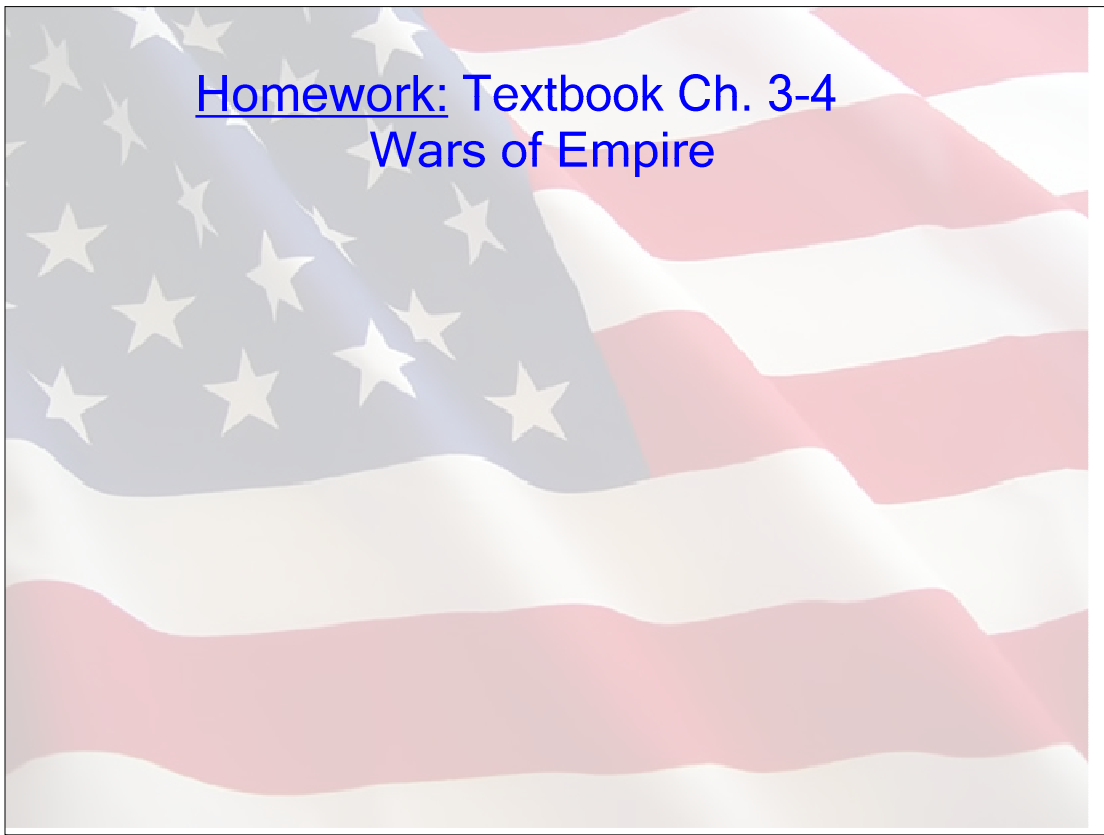
"Man is born free but everywhere in chains."



Believed man, in his natural state, was entirely free and virtuous. Society corrupted man.

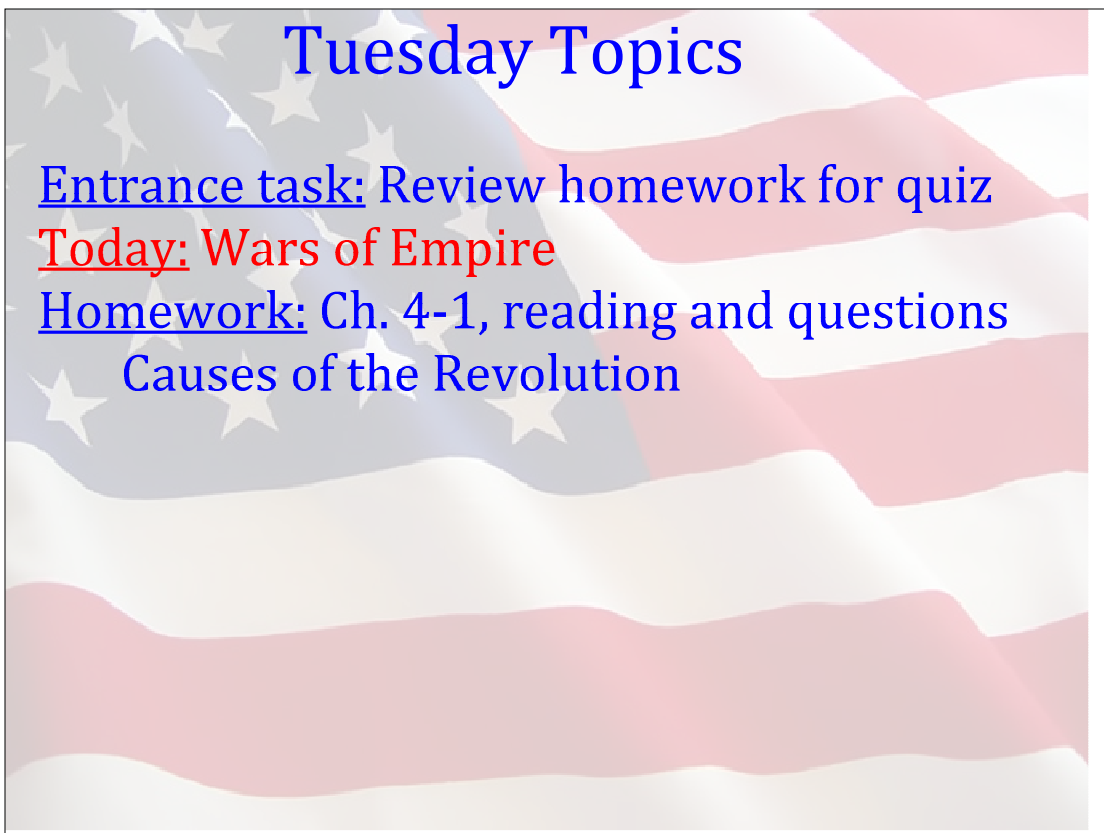


Sep 14-9:22 AM



Homework: Textbook Ch. 3-4  
Wars of Empire

Sep 21-12:07 PM



## Tuesday Topics

Entrance task: Review homework for quiz

Today: Wars of Empire

Homework: Ch. 4-1, reading and questions

Causes of the Revolution

Sep 21-12:07 PM

**Fake  
QWJZ**

Sep 15-8:38 PM

1. In the period before 1754, who treated the Native Americans better: the British or the French?
2. What future American president was responsible for sparking the French and Indian War in 1754?

Sep 15-8:39 PM

3. What treaty ended the French and Indian War in 1763?
4. What was the name of Ben Franklin's plan to unite the colonies under British rule and to cooperate with one another?

Sep 15-8:49 PM

## **The Road to Independence**

### **French & Indian War (1754-1763)**

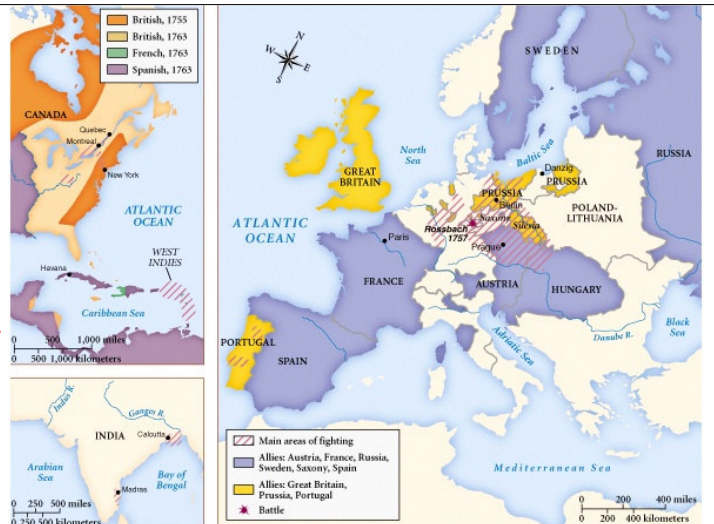
- \* France & Native Americans against the British and American colonists over control of eastern North America.
- \* British had built settlements along coast as French developed trade inland with natives.
- \* British and French battled over lands in both Europe and North America

Sep 21-12:07 PM

## French & Indian War (misnamed!) in America

## Seven Years' War in Europe

What effect might this  
global war have on France  
and Britain?



Sep 20-2:34 PM

## Treaty of Paris 1763

- \* Ended the war
- \* France ceded Canada and lands east of the Mississippi to Britain



Sep 21-12:07 PM

### Pontiac's Rebellion

#### 1763

With the French defeated and Canada lost to the British, Native Indians in the Great Lakes region rebelled against the British in the hope of drawing the French back into North America.

Every British fort west of the Appalachians except Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit were destroyed.

Britain agreed to restrain settlers east of the Appalachian Mountains.

A map of the Great Lakes region showing the locations of various British forts and the sites of attacks by Native Americans in 1763. Red star symbols indicate attacks, and black square symbols indicate battle sites. The map includes labels for Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Ontario. Key locations marked include Fort Detroit (May 1763), Point Pelee (May 1763), Fort St. Joseph, Fort Miami, Fort Sandusky, Fort Venango, Fort Pitt, Fort Ligonier, Fort Niagara, Fort Presque Isle, and Fort Le Boeuf. Specific battles are noted: Bloody Run (July 1763) near Fort Detroit, and Bushy Run (August 1763) near Fort Mifflin. A legend indicates that red stars represent 'Attacks by Indians' and black squares represent 'Battle sites'. A small illustration of Pontiac is in the top right corner.

Sep 21-8:18 PM

### Proclamation of 1763

Details	How it led to crisis between colonies and Britain
Issued by King George, closed the region west of the Appalachian Mts. to all settlement by colonists and put the area under the control of the British military	Colonists ignored the British and continued to move westward

A map of North America showing the Proclamation Line of 1763. The line runs along the Appalachian Mountains. The area to the east of the line is labeled 'British territory' and includes the 'Thirteen British colonies'. The area to the west is labeled 'Indian Country'. The map also shows 'Hudson's Bay Company Claims' to the north and 'Spanish territory' to the south. Key cities like New York, Philadelphia, and London are marked. A legend in the bottom right corner identifies the colors for British territory (orange), Thirteen British colonies (yellow), Indian Country (green), and Spanish territory (brown). A scale bar at the bottom left shows 200 miles and 200 kilometers.

Sep 21-8:23 PM





Boundary did not keep settlers from moving west.

Sep 15-9:06 PM

## French & Indian War

- \* Left strained relations between the British & American colonists
  - Colonists lost respect for British military power
  - Colonists felt the British did not share their values
- \* With the French gone, colonists wanted to expand on their own.



The Unfinished Nation  
- Strained Relations  
part 1 and 2 8:34

Sep 21-12:07 PM

The Albany  
Plan of Union



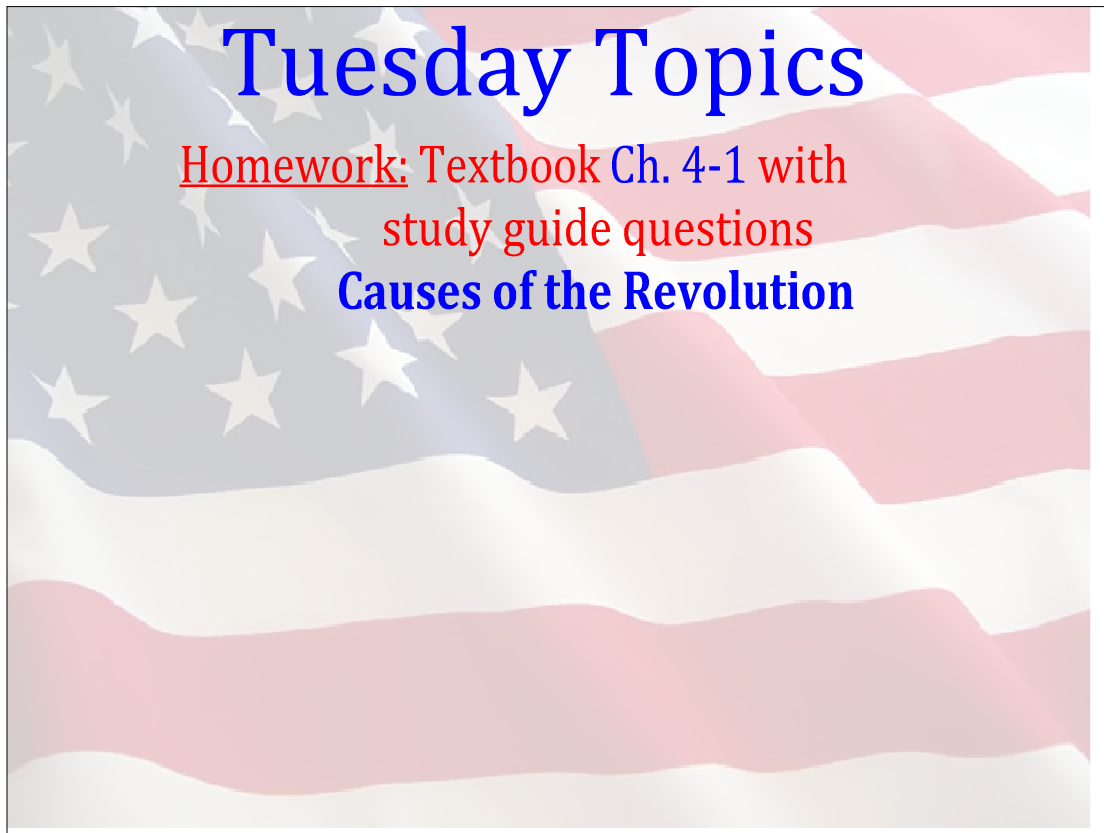
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## The Road to Independence

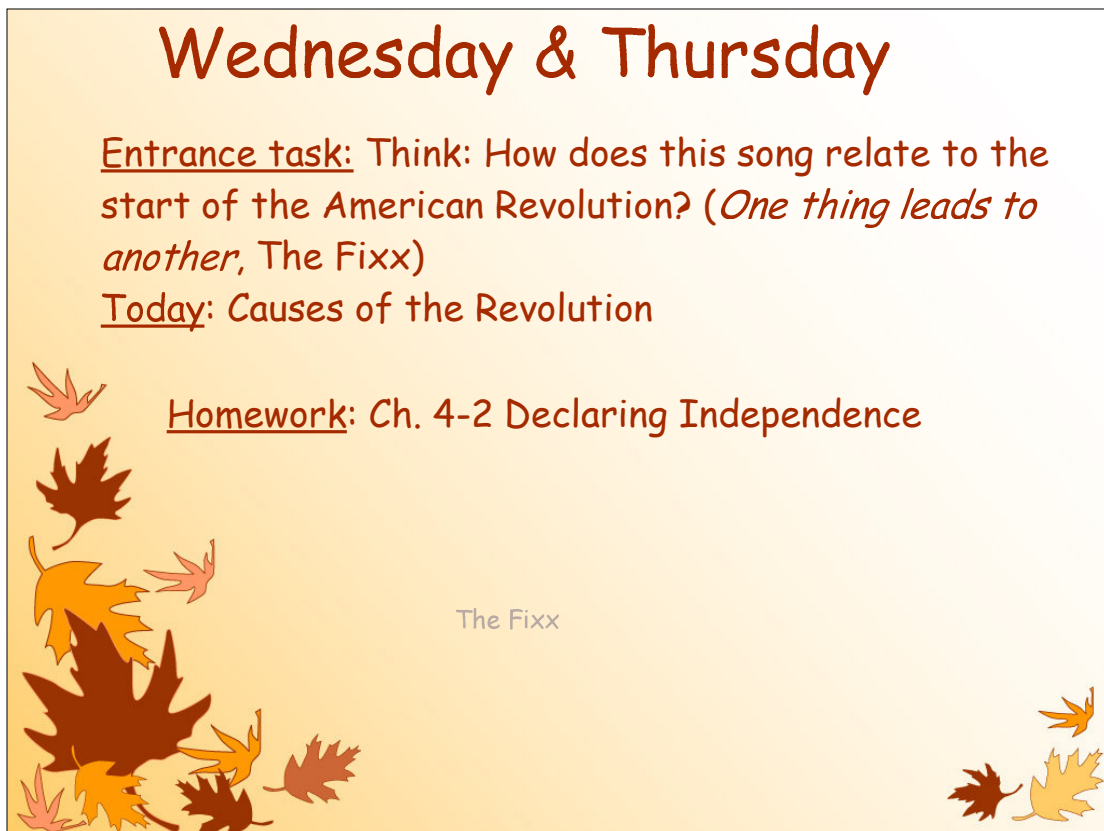
### Albany Plan of Union

- \* Drafted by Benjamin Franklin
- \* Delegates from seven northern colonies met in Albany in June 1754 to:
  - a. strengthen ties with the Iroquois League
  - b. work out a unified war effort in the northern colonies
- \* Plan approved by delegates, but rejected by colonies
- \* A model for later government of the US

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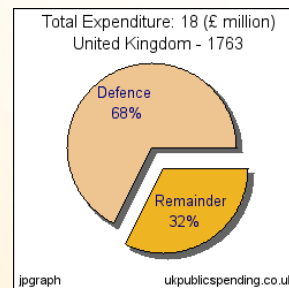
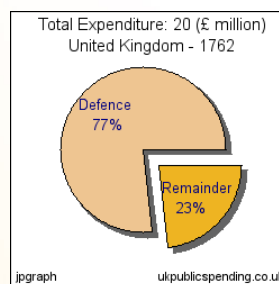
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Sep 21-7:59 PM

## British financial problems

- \* British were among the most heavily taxed people in the world
- \* Imposing new taxes on the colonists was a way to raise revenue



Sep 21-8:28 PM

### Sugar Act - 1764

- \* Cut molasses tax in half but was enforced by British navy with smuggling cases to be tried in British courts, not colonies.
- \* Judges got 5% commission on fines

### Quartering Act - 1765

- \* Required colonies to provide housing and supplies for the British troops in America

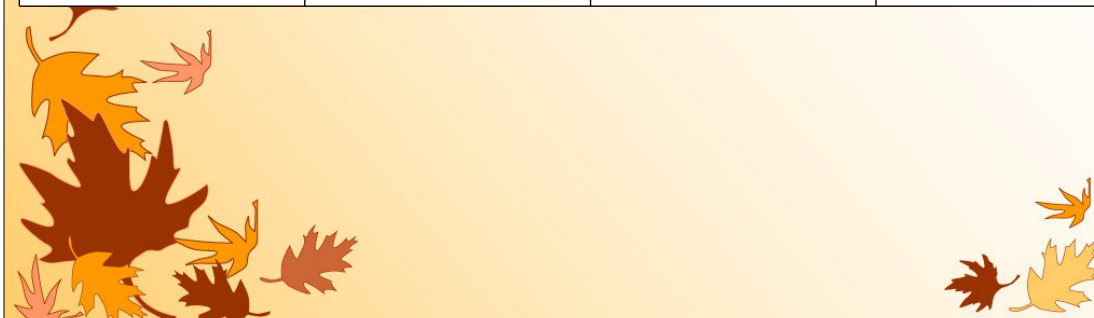
Colonists complained but went along with the new taxes . . . for awhile!



Sep 21-8:27 PM

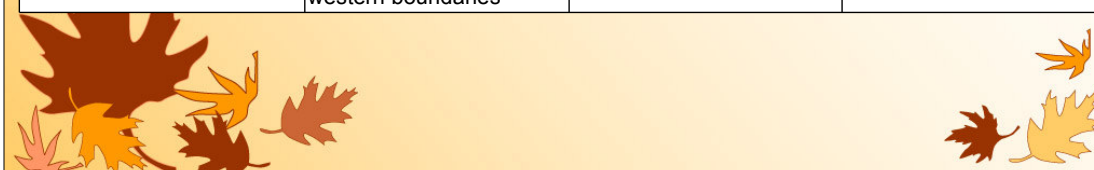
Page 4-5 in packet

What it was	What it meant	Why they objected	What they did
Sugar Act (1764)	It was designed to raise more money from the colonies. It cut the duty on foreign molasses to encourage Americans to pay tax rather than risk smuggling.	The enforce this policy the British navy was ordered to patrol the American coast. Smuggling cases were tried in British courts instead of in the colonies.	Complained but no action
Currency Act (1764)	It prevented colonies from printing their own currency (money)	A mandate on using only British currency caused more economic hardship in the colonies	Complained but no action
The Quartering Act (1765)	It required colonies to give housing and supplies for British troops remaining in America after the French & Indian War.	An issue of privacy for colonists, as well as an inconvenience. This was a requirement, not an option	Complained but no action



Sep 21-8:50 PM

What it was	What it meant	Why they objected	What they did
Stamp Act (March 1765)	This place a tax on newspaper, legal documents, pamphlets and other printed material	Impacted almost all colonists, especially the most powerful people - printers, merchants, lawyers	Stamp Act Congress- "No taxation without representation." <i>Sons of Liberty</i> organized boycotts November 1765 - Stamp Act was repealed!!
Townshend Acts 1867	Placed taxes (duties) on some imports like lead, paper, tea, paints, glass	Colonists were angry about being taxed without their consent.	Boycotts and protests became violent - British sent troops to Boston . . . Boston Massacre and later Tea Party
Tea Act 1773	Eliminated tax on British tea, giving British merchants the benefit of selling tea a lower prices.	No other tea company could compete with the British prices	Boston Tea Party
Quebec Act (1774)	In retaliation for the Tea Part and part of the Coercive Acts, this cut CT, MA and VA offer from western boundaries	Blocked colonial expansion	Complaint was addressed in the Declaration of Independence



Sep 21-8:50 PM



## The Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)

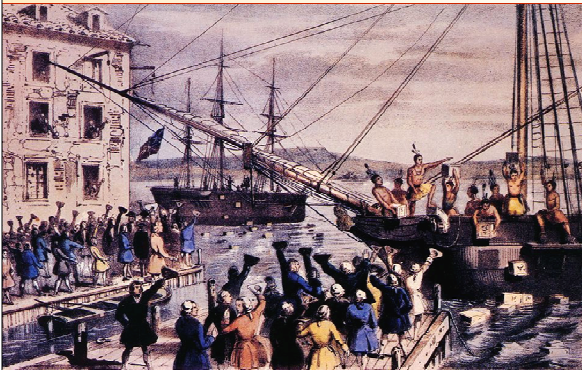
British troops fired into a crowd protesting the Townshend Acts, killing five.

Townshend Acts were repealed, which ended the boycott of British goods except for the still-taxed tea.



Sep 21-7:32 AM

## Boston Tea Party (1773)



2:56

Colonists disguised as Indians boarded tea ships in Boston, broke the crates, and dumped the tea into the harbor in protest of the Tea Act, which had given the British East India Company the right to sell tea in America without paying taxes.

Parliament responded with the "Intolerable Acts."

- Accused Colonists could be tried in England
- American homes were forced to host British troops
- Boston Harbor was closed

Sep 21-7:32 AM



## Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) 1774



### The Intolerable Acts

- 1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.
- 2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.
- 3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.
- 4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.

A series of laws passed by Parliament to punish Boston and Massachusetts that the colonists found "intolerable"

- \* Extended Canada's boundary south to the Ohio River, stripping MA, CT, and VA of their claims to western lands
- \* Put British General Gage in as new governor of MA

Sep 21-8:50 PM

## First Continental Congress - 1774



Colonial delegates:

- \* renewed boycott
- \* called for formation of militias
- \* appealed to King George III for reform
- \* King replied: "Colonies are in a state of rebellion, blows must decide."

Sep 21-8:50 PM

## Battle of Lexington and Concord



The midnight ride of Paul Revere:  
"the British are coming!!"



- \* First military engagements of the war between Britain and the colonies.
- \* Militias succeeded in driving back the British forces

Video - start at 3:11 - 12 min.

Sep 22-12:36 PM

## Homework: Ch. 4-2 **Declaring Independence** due Thursday

The Fixx

Sep 21-7:59 PM

# Fabulous Friday

**Entrance task:** Think: How does this song relate to your homework?

**Today:** Historical democratic events that influenced the revolution

**Homework:** None



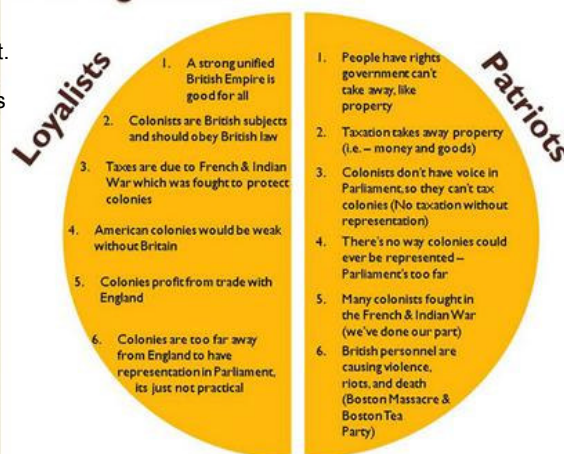
Sep 22-9:08 PM

## Loyalists and Patriots Disagree

**Stereotype** of Loyalists:

- wealthy elite who sold out their fellow colonists to reap profits in the British government.
- Some **did** fit that stereotype, but others were ordinary farmers and artisans or minorities who feared oppression by the Patriot majority

### The Arguments



Sep 22-9:08 PM

## Loyalists and Patriots Disagree

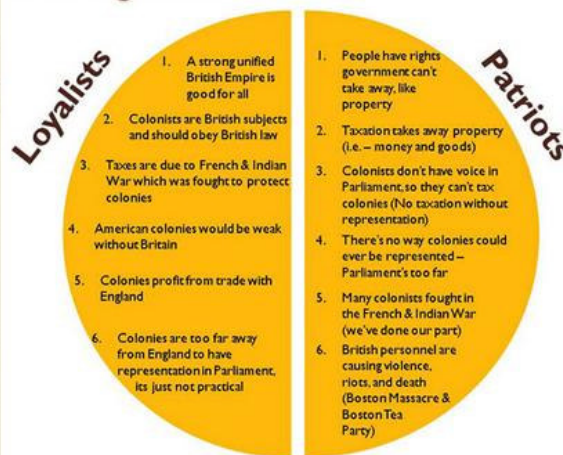
### The Arguments

#### Loyalists:

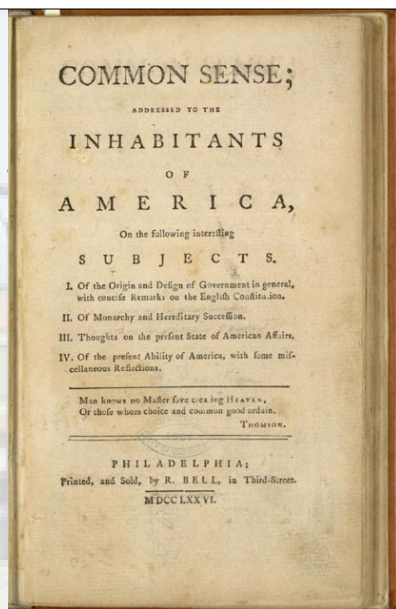
- Disliked taxes, oaths of allegiance, militia draft
- Resented Patriot shut-down of Loyalist newspapers and for their punishment of critics

Slaves in Southern colonies sided with the British, who championed freedom

**The British offered MORE freedom than the Patriots**



Sep 22-9:08 PM



## Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

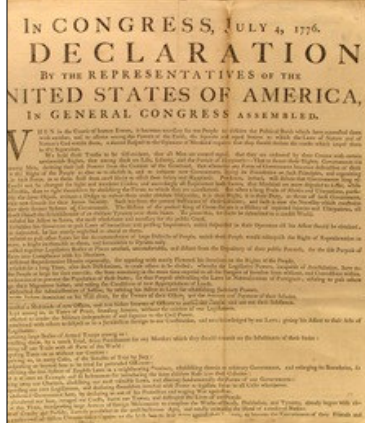
- \* Published as the 2nd Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia in May 1775
- \* Some delegates wanted independence & some wanted compromise
- \* **Olive Branch Petition** expressing colonial loyalty to the king and their desire for peace was rejected

Sep 22-9:08 PM

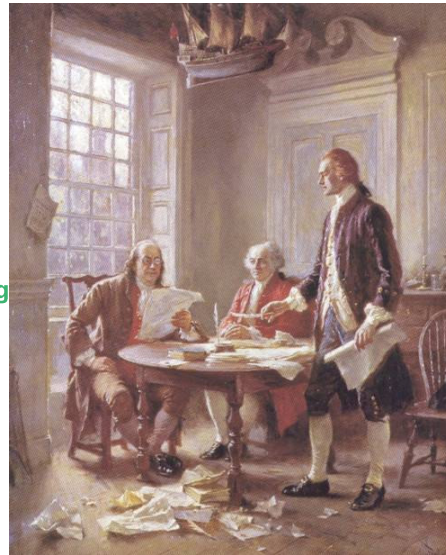


## Declaration of Independence

July 4, 1776



Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman & Robert Livingston were appointed the task of preparing the statement of reasons for separating from Britain.



Sep 22-9:08 PM

**In Congress, July 4, 1776**

**The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.**

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

Sep 21-5:58 PM

# Historical influences

Magna Carta  
 Glorious Revolution  
 English Bill of Rights  
 Mayflower Compact  
 House of Burgesses  
 Albany Plan of Union  
 Declaration of Independence  
 Articles of Confederation

Sep 22-9:08 PM

Page 10  
in packet

## Constitutional Foundations Wall

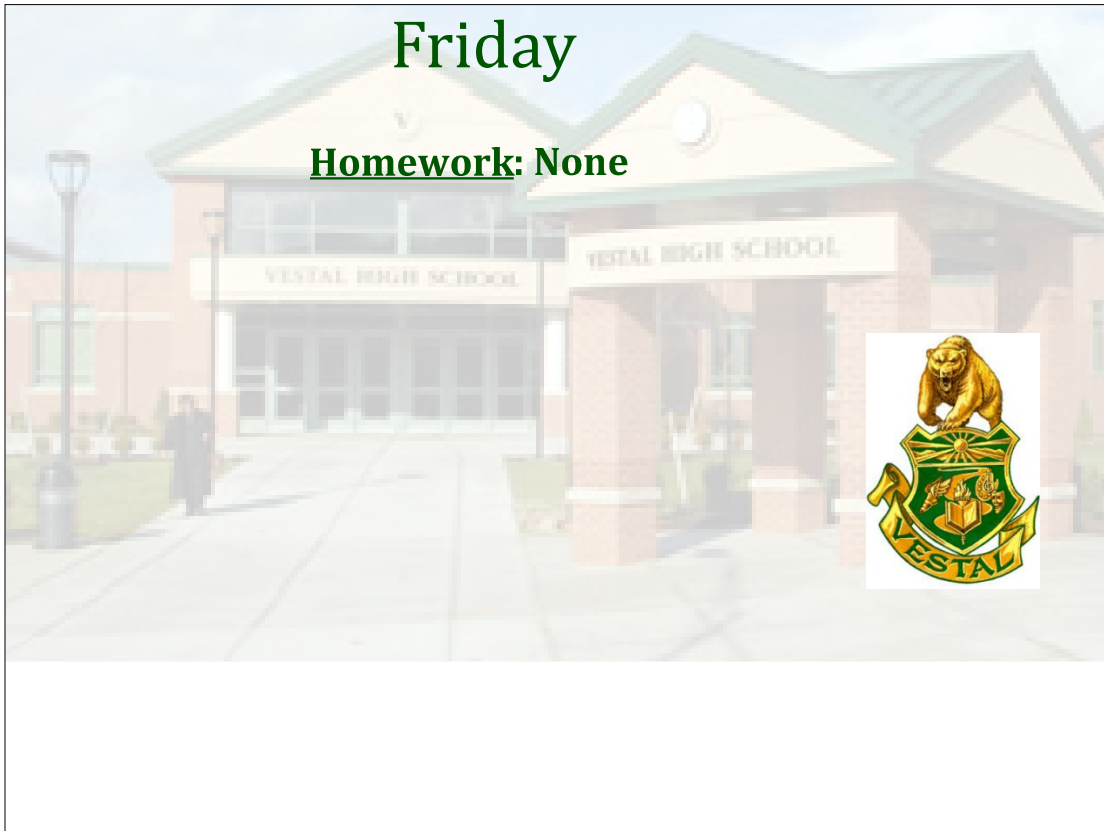
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2.	3.	4.	
5.	6.	7.	8.
ROUSSEAU	LOCKE	VOLTAIRE	MONTESQUIEU

Sep 22-9:08 PM



Friday

Homework: None



Sep 22-9:08 PM

## Monday Moments - Chosing Sides

Entrance task: Think: Who had the best argument for how colonists should interact with the British: the Loyalists or the Patriots?

Today: Taking sides and the impact of the Revolutionary War on Women, Native Americans, and African Americans

Homework: Ch. 4-4 War's End and Lasting Effects



Sep 21-6:23 PM

**Patriots promised liberty and opportunity, but some Americans would win more than others.**

**Who do you think won the most?**



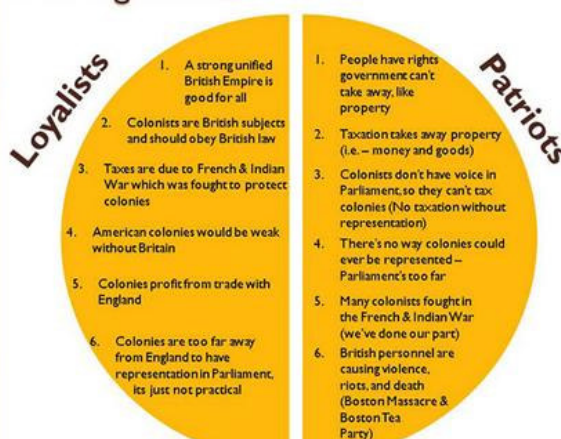
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## Loyalists and Patriots Disagree

### Stereotype of Loyalists:

- wealthy elite who sold out their fellow colonists to reap profits in the British government.
- Some **did** fit that stereotype, but others were ordinary farmers and artisans or minorities who feared oppression by the Patriot majority

### The Arguments



Sep 21-6:23 PM

## Loyalists and Patriots Disagree

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### The Arguments

Loyalists	Patriots
1. A strong unified British Empire is good for all	1. People have rights government can't take away, like property
2. Colonists are British subjects and should obey British law	2. Taxation takes away property (i.e. - money and goods)
3. Taxes are due to French & Indian War which was fought to protect colonies	3. Colonists don't have voice in Parliament, so they can't tax colonies (No taxation without representation)
4. American colonies would be weak without Britain	4. There's no way colonies could ever be represented - Parliament's too far
5. Colonies profit from trade with England	5. Many colonists fought in the French & Indian War (we've done our part)
6. Colonies are too far away from England to have representation in Parliament, its just not practical	6. British personnel are causing violence, riots, and death (Boston Massacre & Boston Tea Party)



Sep 21-6:23 PM

**Patriots men of modest prosperity**

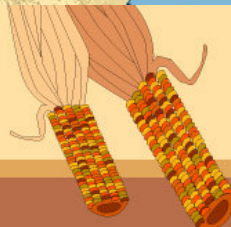
- \* **gained political rights and office**
- \* **benefited economically from the westward expansion**

**Loyalists were not welcome in the new republic and suffered the consequences of opposing the Patriots**



Sep 21-6:23 PM

## Choosing sides . . . not an easy decision Native Americans



Sep 25-8:17 PM

## African Americans & the American Revolution



Sep 25-8:17 PM

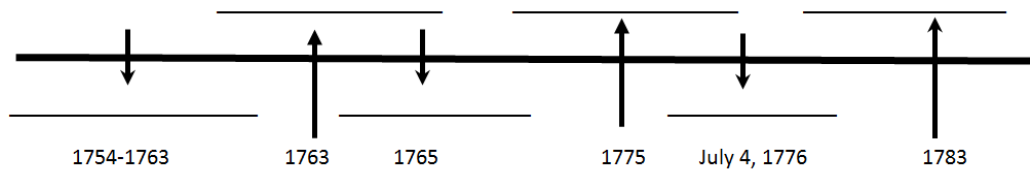


## Women in the American Revolution



Sep 25-8:17 PM

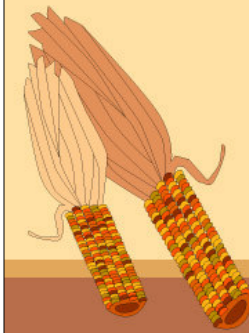
## Events of the American Revolution



Sep 21-6:36 PM

## Monday Moments - Choosing Sides

Homework: Ch. 4-4 War's End and Lasting Effects




Sep 21-6:23 PM

## Tuesday Topics

Entrance task: Think & Listen: What does this song have to do with the colonists' victory in the Revolutionary War?

Today: Victory is ours!

David Bowie - *It ain't easy*   
George Harrison - *It don't come easy*  
Rascal Flatts - *Easy*

Homework: Review for a quiz tomorrow on Ch. 4



Sep 25-8:17 PM



Page 17 in packet

## How the American colonists won

American Colonists	Great Britain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Population 2,750,000 (1/3 Loyalists, 1/3 Patriots, 1/3 Undecided)</li> <li>* Limited industry</li> <li>* No money</li> <li>* No army, navy</li> <li>* Fight on familiar ground</li> <li>* Foreign aid</li> <li>* No established government</li> <li>* Lack of unity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Population 12 million</li> <li>* Most industrialized country in the world</li> <li>* Wealthiest nation in the world</li> <li>* Well-trained army, world's best navy</li> <li>* Fight on unfamiliar ground</li> <li>* Worn-out finances from French &amp; Indian War</li> <li>* History of a strong monarchy</li> <li>* Lack of enthusiasm in England for War</li> </ul>



Sep 25-8:17 PM

## Reasons for American Victory

- \* Americans were fighting for a cause (independence); British saw the war as putting down a riot
- \* Americans were fighting on their own soil
- \* Americans received foreign aid from France, Spain, Holland
- \* Americans used guerilla warfare
- \* Public opinion in Great Britain was divided

Page 17 in packet



Sep 25-8:17 PM

## Victory didn't come easily

- \* Blockades disrupted trade and imports declined
- \* Profiteering by some
- \* Inflation



*Winter at Valley Forge*



Sep 25-8:17 PM

## Victory is ours! Treaty of Paris, 1783

- \* Formally recognized the United States
- \* Restored the rights and property of Loyalists

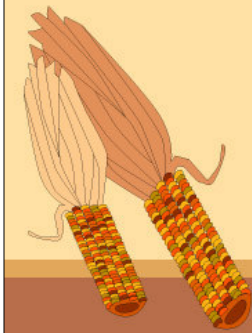


Sep 25-8:17 PM

## Now what???

- \* What kind of government should the free people have?
- \* Should they remain individual states as most believed or unite to form a single nation?
- \* If they unite, what would the new government look like?

Homework - Review for quiz on Ch. 4 tomorrow



Sep 25-8:17 PM

## Wednesday

Entrance task: Listen: What is this song about?

Today: Quiz on Ch. 4

Literacy activity - Euphemisms and  
the Sons of Liberty

Homework: Ch. 5-1 A Confederation of States



You say goodbye, I'll  
say hello

Sep 27-7:45 AM

# Euphemism

Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
Economically depressed	Poor
Freedom Fighter	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

# Euphemism

Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
Economically depressed	Poor
Patriot	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

# Sons of Liberty

1. Why is the Sons of Liberty a difficult group to describe?
2. What tactics did the Sons of Liberty use to resist British taxes before the American Revolution?
3. The group didn't kill anyone - does that mean they are not terrorists?
4. Based on the definitions of patriotism and terrorism in the reading and the information presented on the Sons of Liberty, which term best describes the group?

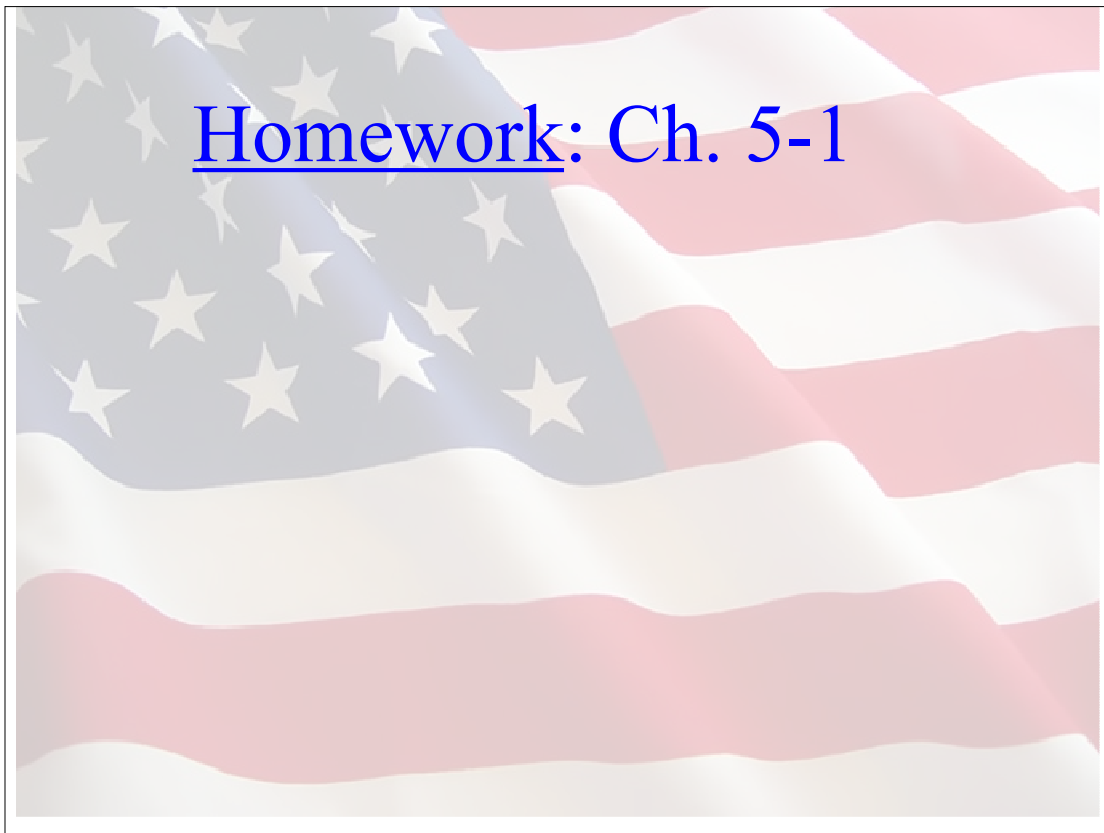
Sep 27-10:00 AM

# Euphemism

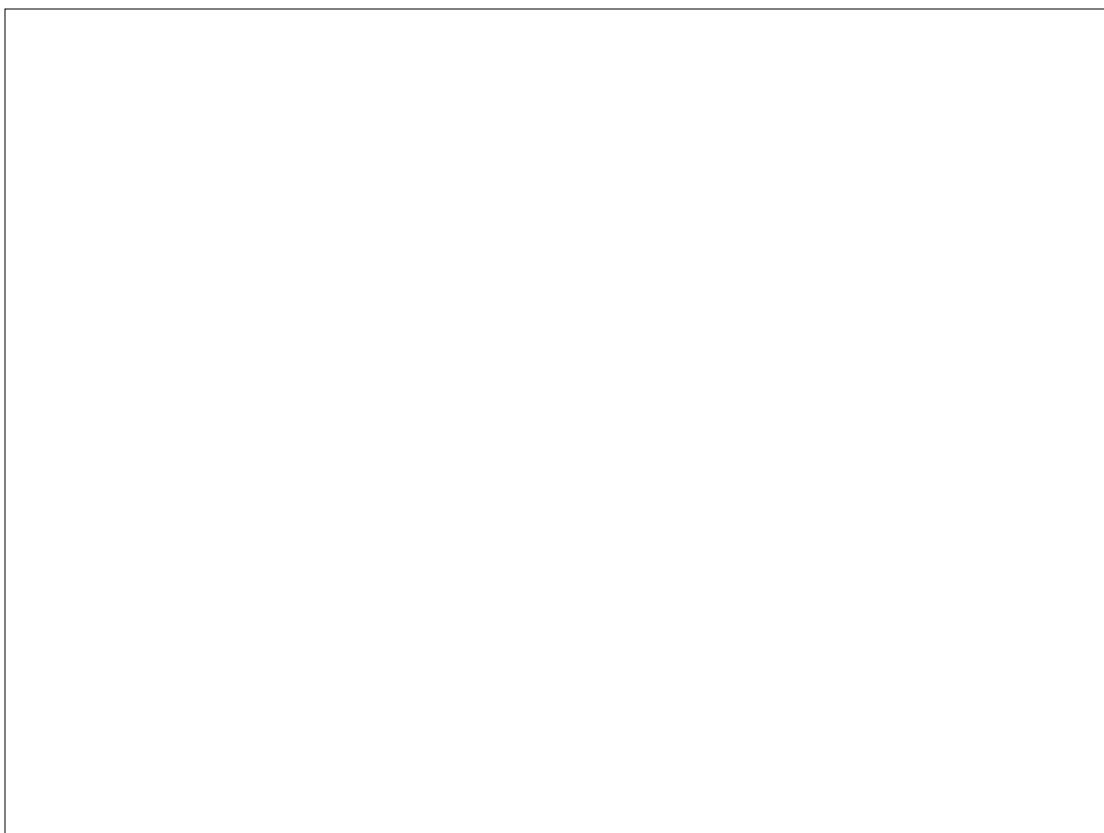
Ethnic Cleansing	Genocide
Being "let go"	Being "fired"
Pre-owned	Used
Economically depressed	Poor
Freedom Fighter	Terrorist

Sep 27-10:00 AM

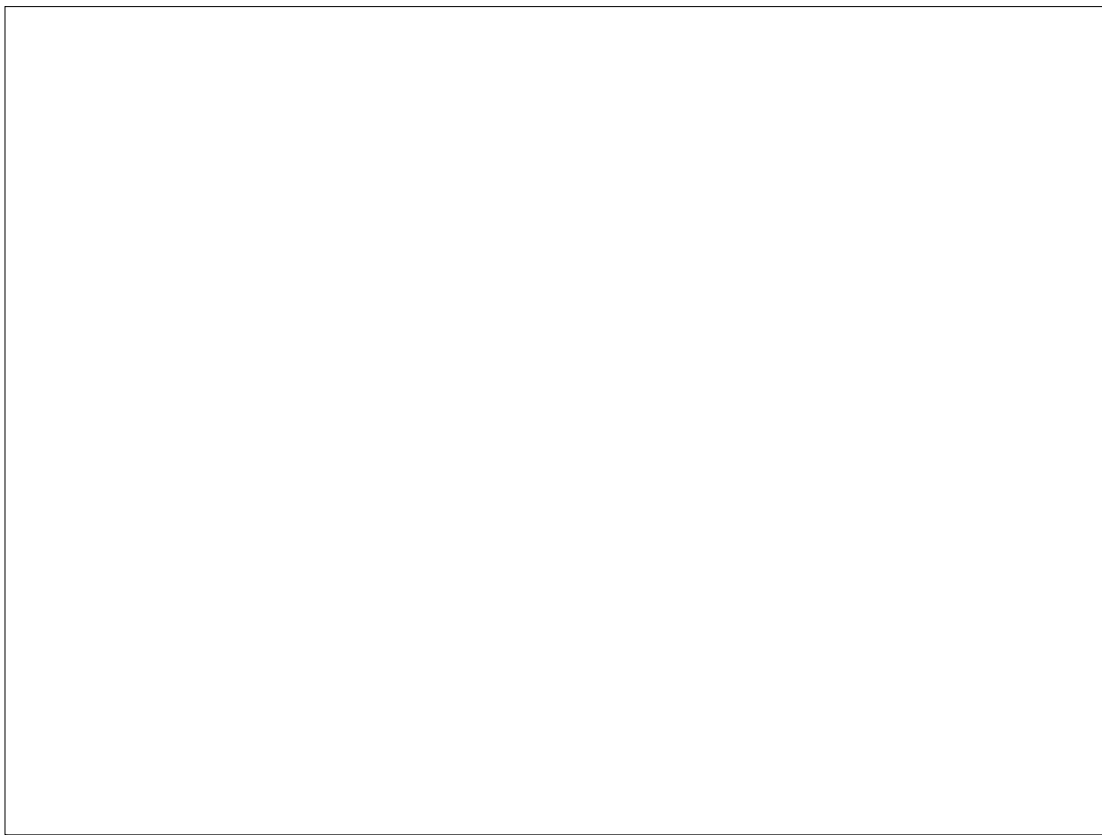




Sep 27-7:45 AM



Sep 30-5:59 PM



Sep 30-6:00 PM